

PROGRAM AREA 8: JUVENILE DRUG COURTS PERFORMANCE MEASURES

PA	TYPE	#	MEASURE	OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION	REPORTING FORMAT
8	OP		Number and percent of eligible youth served using graduated sanctions approaches*	Improve program activities	An unduplicated count of the number of youth served using a graduated sanctions approach by the program during the reporting period. Definition of the number of youth served for a reporting period is the number of program youth served during any part of the reporting period using a graduated sanctions approach. To calculate the percentage, divide the number above by the total number of youth served during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	a. Number of youth admitted to <u>graduated sanctions</u> program b. Number of youth admitted into any grantee program c. Percent (a/b)
8	OP		Amount of JABG funds awarded for system improvement**	Increased organizational capacity	The amount of JABG funds in whole dollars that are awarded for System Improvement during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	Funds awarded to program for services
8	OP		1. Number and percent of staff trained on <u>drug court</u> procedures	Increase organizational capacity	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that properly trained staff can provide better service. Appropriate for any grantee working with or administering a <u>drug court</u> . Report the raw number of staff to receive formal training on <u>drug court</u> related topics. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of staff in the pool from which those trained were selected. For example, if 10 staff from a probation department were trained, the total pool would be the staff from the entire probation department.	a. Number of staff trained: b. Number of staff: c. Percent (a/b)
8	OP		2. Number of hours of training on <u>drug court</u> procedures offered	Increase organizational capacity	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that properly trained staff can provide better service. Appropriate for any grantee working with or administering a <u>drug court</u> . Report the raw number of hours of training offered to staff during the reporting period. Include in-house and external training and any training medium as long as it can be verified that the target staff were aware of the training opportunity and were able to avail themselves of it (e.g., the training was not cost prohibitive or offered at a time that conflicted with other necessary duties). Include training that started during the reporting period even if it did not conclude before the end of the reporting period.	Number of hours of training offered
8	OP		3. Number and percent of youth charged with <u>drug offenses</u> who are <u>assessed</u> for participation in the <u>drug court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of program operation level. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> program, or larger jurisdiction that includes a <u>drug court</u> . Report the raw number of <u>arrests</u> for any type of drug-related offense that results in the juvenile offender being <u>assessed</u> for participation in the <u>drug court</u> . Include face-to-face <u>assessments</u> , review of records, or any other process used to determine appropriateness for <u>drug court</u> participation. The unit of measurement is the case, not the individual youth. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of <u>arrests</u> of juveniles for drug-related offenses.	a. Number of <u>drug court assessments</u> b. Number of drug-related <u>arrests</u> of juveniles c. Percent (a/b)
8	OP		4. Number and percent of families of youth charged with <u>drug offenses</u> who are <u>assessed</u> for participation in the <u>drug court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of program operation level. In part, based on the idea that family participation has an effect on youth outcomes. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> program, or larger jurisdiction that includes a <u>drug court</u> . Report the raw number of families who have at least one member (other than the offender who is participating in the <u>drug court</u>) <u>assessed</u> through the <u>drug court</u> . Percent is the raw number divided by the number of youth involved in the <u>drug court</u> .	a. Number of families <u>assessed</u> b. Number of youth enrolled in the <u>drug court</u> c. Percent (a/b)

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8	OP		5. Number of agencies involved in the <u>drug court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty court success is based on providing coordinated services. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> program. Report the raw number of agencies or groups with which the <u>drug court</u> (or <u>drug court</u> lead agency) has a formal partnership agreement. Such agreements can take the form of a memorandum of understanding, formal procedures for referrals between the agency and the <u>drug court</u> , or any other document that outlines how the agency will work with the <u>drug court</u> .	Number of agencies enrolled in the <u>drug court</u>
8	OP		6. Number of <u>drug court</u> slots	Increase system capacity	Measure of program scope. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> program. Report the number of youth that can participate in the <u>drug court</u> simultaneously.	Number of <u>drug court</u> slots
8	OP		7. Time in days from <u>arrest</u> to enrollment in the <u>drug court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of program efficiency. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> program. Report the raw number of calendar days from the <u>arrest</u> of a juvenile offender to his/her first participation in the <u>drug court</u> . For example, this might be the youth/family signing a consent to participate, engaging in a <u>drug court</u> <u>assessment</u> , or a meeting between the family and the <u>drug court</u> staff to explain the requirements of the <u>drug court</u> .	Number of days from <u>arrest</u> to enrollment in the <u>drug court</u>
8	S-T OC		Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements *	Increase accountability	The number and percent of program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. Program obligations will vary by program, but should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that clients must meet prior to program completion. Program records are the preferred data source.	a. Number of program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements b. Number of youth who left the program c. Percent (A/B)
8	S-T OC		Number and percent of programs/initiatives employing best practices**	Improve program quality	The number and percent of program youth who have successfully fulfilled all program obligations and requirements. Program obligations will vary by program, but should be a predefined list of requirements or obligations that clients must meet prior to program completion. Program records are the preferred data source.	d. Number of program youth who exited the program having completed program requirements e. Number of youth who left the program f. Percent (A/B)
8	S-T OC		8. Number of clinical treatment slots available to the <u>drug court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of program quality based on the idea that for a specialty court to be effective, it has to have adequate ability to refer youth to needed services. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the number of clinical treatment slots to which the <u>drug court</u> can refer youth. For example, if the court is able to refer 10 youth to residential drug treatment, 15 youth to outpatient <u>mental health services</u> , and 30 youth for physical examinations at any one time, the program would report having 55 slots.	Number of clinical treatment slots
8	S-T OC		9. Number of types of treatment (clinical) offered through the <u>drug court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of program quality based on the idea that for a specialty court to be effective, it has to have adequate ability to refer youth to needed services. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the number of different types of clinical treatment to which the <u>drug court</u> can refer youth. Include treatment types for which there is an agreement or history of referral, not treatment types that the court can refer to if a need arises. Clinical treatment includes services provided by a licensed professional such as a medical doctor, psychologist, licensed social worker, certified family counselor, or certified addictions specialist.	Number of types of clinical treatment available

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8	S-T OC		10. Number of service (non-clinical) slots offered through the <u>drug court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of program quality based on the idea that for a specialty court to be effective, it has to have adequate ability to refer youth to needed services. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the number of non-clinical service slots, to which the <u>drug court</u> can refer youth. For example, if the court is able to refer 10 youth to life skills training, 15 youth to vocational training, and 30 youth for GED classes, the program would report having 55 slots.	Number of non-clinical service slots
8	S-T OC		11. Number of types of non-clinical services offered through the <u>drug court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of program quality based on the idea that for a specialty court to be effective, it has to have adequate ability to refer youth to needed services. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the number of different types of non-clinical services to which the <u>drug court</u> can refer youth. Include service types for which there is an agreement or history of referral, not service types that the court can refer to if a need arises. For example, services may include transportation, food vouchers, housing assistance, or help getting back into school.	Number of types of non-clinical services
8	S-T OC		12. Frequency of drug testing	Improve program activities	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that drug testing is a tool available to <u>drug courts</u> and can affect youth outcomes and system responses to youth. Report the ratio of number of drugs tests given by the number of days participating in the <u>drug court</u> . For example, if the <u>drug court</u> offered 500 tests and served 30 youth who averaged 120 days of <u>drug court</u> participation, the result would be an average of 17 tests per youth (500/30) or one test per youth every 7 days (120/17).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of drug tests given b. Number of <u>drug court</u> participants c. Average number of days of <u>drug court</u> participation per youth d. Frequency (c/(a/b))
8	I-T OC		Number and percent of eligible youth served using Graduated Sanctions approaches**	Improve program activities	An unduplicated count of the number of youth served using a graduated sanctions approach by the program during the reporting period. Definition of the number of youth served for a reporting period is the number of program youth served during any part of the reporting period using a graduated sanctions approach. To calculate the percentage, divide the number above by the total number of youth served during the reporting period. Program records are the preferred data source.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of youth admitted to <u>graduated sanctions</u> program b. Number of youth admitted into any grantee program c. Percent (a/b)
8	I-T OC		Number and percent of youth with whom a best practice was used**	Improve program quality	The number and percent of youth with whom a best practice was used. Best practice models include program models that have been shown, through rigorous evaluation and replication, to be effective at preventing or reducing juvenile delinquency or related risk factors, such as substance abuse. Model programs can come from many valid sources (e.g., Blueprints, OJJDP's Model Programs Guide, SAMHSA's Model Programs, state model program resources, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of youth with whom a best practice is used b. Number of youth c. Percent (a/b)
8	I-T OC		13. Number and percent of eligible youth to enter the <u>drug court</u>	Improve program activities	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that the system has a responsibility to serve as many eligible youth as possible. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> or larger jurisdiction that includes a <u>drug court</u> . Report the raw number of juveniles who actually become enrolled in the <u>drug court</u> . Enrollment may include things like signing a participation agreement, assignment of a <u>drug court</u> case specialist, or appearing before a <u>drug court</u> judge. Percent is the raw number divided by the number of juveniles who meet minimal <u>drug court</u> eligibility. For example, if eligibility is based on the commission of a certain group of crimes and 100 youth commit at least one of those crimes, and the <u>drug court</u> enrolls 30 people, the percent would be 30 percent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of youth enrolled: b. Number of youth eligible c. Percent (a/b)

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8	I-T OC		14. Number of judicial contacts per youth participating in the <u>drug court</u>	Increase system capacity	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty courts require strict monitoring of their participants. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the average number of judicial contacts with <u>drug court</u> participants per month. Specifically, take the number of judicial contacts with <u>drug court</u> youth in a 1-month period. Divide that number by the number of youth enrolled during any part of that month.	a. Number of judicial contacts with youth b. Number of youth enrolled in the drug court c. Number of contacts per youth (a/b)
8	I-T OC		15. Number of hours of treatment received per youth participating in the <u>drug court</u>	Improve program activities	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty courts result in higher levels of treatment receipt than do traditional courts. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the average number of clinical treatment hours received per youth per month. Specifically, take the number of clinical treatment hours that <u>drug court</u> youth receive in a 1-month period. Divide that number by the number of youth enrolled during any part of that month. Clinical treatment includes services provided by a licensed professional such as a medical doctor, psychologist, licensed social worker, certified family counselor, or certified addictions specialist.	a. Number of hours of clinical treatment received b. Number of youth enrolled in the drug court c. Number of clinical hours per youth (a/b)
8	I-T OC		16. Number and percent of youth to test positive for drug use	Increase accountability	Measure of youth accountability. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the raw number of youth to receive at least one positive drug test result. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of youth tested.	a. Number of youth to test positive b. Number of youth enrolled c. Percent (a/b)
8	I-T OC		17. Service intensity	Improve program activities	Measure of system accountability based on the idea that specialty courts result in higher levels of service receipt than do traditional courts. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the average number of days a non-clinical service was received by number of days enrolled in <u>drug court</u> across youth. For example, services may include transportation, food vouchers, housing assistance, or help getting back into school	a. Average number of days of service per youth while enrolled b. Average number of days youth are enrolled c. Percent (a/b)
8	I-T OC		18. Number of families of participants to actually participate in at least one recommended service (not including court appearances)	Increase accountability	Measure of client accountability. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> program. Report the raw number of families with a member enrolled in the <u>drug court</u> to participate in at least one <u>drug court</u> service or treatment. Do not include appearances by family members at court dates or family members who solely drop youth off for their <u>drug court</u> requirements. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of families that have a member enrolled in the <u>drug court</u> .	a. Number of families to participate b. Number of families with a youth enrolled c. Percent (a/b)
8	I-T OC		19. Average number of different services received by youth <u>drug court</u> participants	Improve program activities	Measure of system accountability. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the average number of different types of services or clinical treatment received by <u>drug court</u> participants. For example, if a participant received outpatient mental health treatment, transportation services, and literacy counseling, that would count as three services. But if, for example, a participant received medical treatment from two different providers or on two different occasions that would count as one treatment unless the treatment was for different conditions (e.g., a broken leg and a pregnancy).	Average number of types of services received per client

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8	I-T OC		20. Number of days of youth participation in the <u>drug court</u>	Improve program activities	Measure of youth accountability. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the average number of calendar days that youth participate in the <u>drug court</u> . Enrollment includes things like signing a participation agreement, assignment of a <u>drug court</u> case specialist, or appearing before a <u>drug court</u> judge. Include active enrollment, not days a youth appears on case rolls but cannot be located or is otherwise a non-participant (e.g., the case is closed but the paper work has not yet been processed).	Average number of days of court participation per youth
8	I-T OC		21. Number and percent of youth to successfully complete treatment/services referred to as part of the <u>drug court</u>	Increase accountability	Measure of program quality based on the idea that well-operated <u>drug courts</u> with appropriate resources will have higher rates of treatment/service completion than would poor-quality programs. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the raw number of youth that successfully complete all of the treatment and service programs that they enter as part of the <u>drug court</u> . Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of youth to enter at least one service or treatment through the <u>drug court</u> .	a. Number of youth to successfully complete their treatment/services requirements b. Number of youth enrolled in treatment/services c. Percent (a/b)
8	I-T OC		22. Number and percent of youth to successfully complete their <u>drug court</u> requirements	Increase accountability	Measure of program quality based on the idea that well-operated <u>drug courts</u> with appropriate resources will have higher rates of completion than would poor quality programs. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the raw number of youth that successfully complete all of their <u>drug court</u> requirements (service, treatment, and legal). Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of youth to enroll in the <u>drug court</u> . Enrollment includes things like signing a participation agreement, assignment of a <u>drug court</u> case specialist, or appearing before a <u>drug court</u> judge.	a. Number of youth to successfully complete their <u>gun court</u> requirements b. Number of youth enrolled in the <u>gun court</u> c. Percent (a/b)
8	I-T OC		23. Cost savings per youth	Increase program efficiency	Measure of program efficiency. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the average cost in dollars to adjudicate a youth through the <u>drug court</u> subtracted from the average cost for adjudication of cases by the regular court.	a. Average cost per <u>gun court</u> case b. Average cost per equivalent non- <u>gun court</u> case c. Cost savings (b-a)
8	I-T OC		24. Number and percent of court appearances missed by <u>drug court</u> participants	Increase accountability	Measure of youth accountability. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the raw number of court appearances missed by <u>drug court</u> participants. Percent is the raw number divided by the total number of court appearances scheduled.	a. Number of missed court appearances b. Number of court appearances schedule c. Percent (a/b)
8	I-T OC		25. Number and percent of <u>drug court</u> participants for whom a <u>bench warrant</u> is issued	Reduce delinquency	Measure of system accountability. Appropriate for any <u>drug court</u> . Report the raw number of <u>drug court</u> participants to be issued a <u>bench warrant</u> . Percent is the raw number divided by the number of <u>drug court</u> participants enrolled during any part of the reporting period.	a. Number of participants issued a <u>bench warrant</u> b. Number of participants c. Percent (a/b)
8	L-T OC		Number and percent of program youth who reoffend	Reduce delinquency	The number and percent of program youth who were rearrested or seen at juvenile court for a new delinquent offense. Appropriate for any youth-serving program. Official records (police, juvenile court) are the preferred data source.	a. Number of youth with a new offense b. Number of youth in program c. Percent (a/b)

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANTS PERFORMANCE MEASURE KEY

Short Term: Occurs during or by the end of the program.
Intermediate term: Occurs once program enters maintenance phase (applies only to system improvement programs)
Long Term: Occurs 6 months to 1 year after program completion/or program enters maintenance phase.

Bold: Mandatory measure.
Bold*: Mandatory for direct service programs only.
Bold:** Mandatory for system change programs only.

OP: Output
S-T OC: Short-Term Outcome
I-T OC: Intermediate-Term Outcome
L-T OC: Long-Term Outcome